

Fair, colder today. Monday fair, continued cold; fresh northwesterly winds.

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## CONFLICTING DISPATCHES TELL OF MASSACHUSETTS' ACCIDENT

First Message From Admiral Higginson Announces Five Dead and Four Injured by Explosion of Eight-Inch Gun in Battleship's Turret.

His Second Cablegram Creates Confusion by Telling of the Wounding of Nine Men by the Bursting Gun.

Original Report of Disaster Confirmed by a Press Dispatch From San Juan—Department to Make a Rigid Investigation.

News of the explosion on the Massachusetts was received at the Navy Department shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a telegram dated San Juan, Porto Rico, and signed by Rear Admiral Higginson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic naval force. It said that five enlisted men were killed and four injured, and gave the names and ratings.

More than five hours later a second dispatch came from Admiral Higginson, in which he again told of the explosion, and gave a list of nine injured, but no dead. Those who were reported as dead in the first dispatch were mentioned in the list of injured in the second dispatch.

A press dispatch from San Juan appears to clear the mystery, however, in showing that the first telegram from Admiral Higginson, reporting that the five were dead, was correct.

### The Official Dispatches.

The two official telegrams follow: "Powder charge exploded accidentally in 8-inch turret Massachusetts. Cause is being investigated by board. Dead—A. Hendricksen, boatswain mate; F. O. Loesser, apprentice; S. F. Malinowski, landsman; K. J. Platt, ordinary seaman; Robert Rule, ordinary seaman. Injured—W. W. A. Schert, apprentice; A. S. Taake, coxswain; J. G. Patterson, ordinary seaman; A. N. Dossett, ordinary seaman."

"Charge 8-inch turret, Massachusetts, accidentally ignited. Injured dangerously: Andrew Hendricksen, Kenneth J. Platt, Robert Rule, Albert Taake, Seriously: Alexander N. Dossett, Felix H. Loesser, Stephen F. Malinowski, James G. Patterson, Walter W. A. Schert. Board investigation in session."

Immediately after the first official message was received Commander Alexander Sharp, Jr., in charge of the enlistment branch of the Bureau of Navigation, got his force to work looking up the names and addresses of the next of kin of the men killed and injured. Letters to those were prepared, but just as they were being placed in the mail the second official telegram came. The letters were recalled.

Accepting the second dispatch as correct, the Navy Department sent to the relatives of the men, except to the next of kin of Boatswain Mate Hendricksen, Hans Jensen, who is in Norway. Owing to the unfortunate confusion caused by the second dispatch from Admiral Higginson, the nearest of kin of each of the men killed will get the information that the seaman to whom he or she is related was only injured by the explosion.

### Records of the Victims.

The department records give the following information about the men who were killed or injured:

**FELIX HERBERT LOESSER**—Enlisted at New York, October 4, 1900, as apprentice, third class. Born, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 1, 1884; home, New York; next of kin, Edward Loesser, 213 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

**STEPHEN FRANK MALINOWSKI**—Enlisted at Chicago, Ill., August 4, 1900, for four years; born, Poland, August 2, 1882; home, South Chicago, Ill.; next of kin, Frank Malinowski, 8421 Ontario Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

**ANDREW HENDRICKSEN**—Enlisted at New York September 24, 1900, for four years; born, Norway, March 12, 1872; home, New York; next of kin, Hans Jensen, Christiansund, Norway.

**KENNETH JOSEPH PLATT**—Enlisted at Albany, N. Y., August 15, 1900, for four years as landsman for training; born Dublin, Ireland, May 6, 1882; home, Troy, N. Y.; next of kin, Sarah Platt (mother), 369 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.

**ROBERT RULE**—Enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 23, 1901, for four years as landsman for training; born Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12, 1882; home, Mt. Washington, Ohio; next of kin, John A. Rule (father), Mt. Washington, Hamilton county, Ohio.

**ALEXANDER NEWTON DOSSETT**—Enlisted at Durham, N. C., for four years as landsman for training; born Orange county, N. C., July 17, 1877; home, Durham, N. C.; next of kin, Newton Dossett (father), 1002 Pettigrew Street, Durham, N. C.

**JAMES GARFIELD PATTERSON**—Enlisted at League Island, Pa., March 27, 1900, for four years as landsman; born Pittsburgh, Pa., September 19, 1881; home Pittsburgh, Pa.; next of kin, Mrs. Bar-

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## INACCURACY CHARGED AGAINST THE CENSUS

Criticism Presented to American Association.

(Special to The Washington Times.) BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—Censure for the United States census report of 1900 was the chief feature at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association this afternoon.

Frederick L. Hoffman presented a petition partly printed and partly verbal in which he condemned the work for inaccuracies and waste. Mr. Hoffman occasionally emphasized useful and valuable features of the census of 1900, but he said:

"It is of importance that such criticisms as are made by the Census Office to this branch of scientific inquiry should bear the stamp of greatest ability and absolute accuracy. To those who are compelled to make use of published statistics on public health the defect of the volumes as pointed out in this review must needs prove a most serious hindrance."

## MR. HEWITT'S BATTLE FOR LIFE NEARING ISSUE

Physicians Reported His Condition Weaker Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—It seemed this evening as if the plucky fight against death which Abram S. Hewitt has been waging for eight days, with full consciousness of the issue at stake, and with unflinching courage, could not last much longer.

The following bulletin was given out by the physicians:

"Mr. Hewitt has grown weaker during the day."

## OPERATORS ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH BY MITCHELL

In Sensational Statement Says They Restrict Output of Coal—Anthracite Congested on Tracks in Mines.

Three Thousand Union Men, Not Employed, Ready to Go to Work to Increase Production.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—John Mitchell made a statement before the strike committee today. His address was a defense of the union cause. It was just as Gray gave the signal for adjournment that Mitchell asked permission to speak.

"Gentlemen, I will be my last appearance at your sessions, as the business of my organization will occupy all my time for several weeks to come. I wish to express my satisfaction at the manner in which this inquiry is being conducted, and I believe your finding will result in much good.

"There has been a large part of your time taken up by the presentation of evidence to show lawlessness in the coal fields. Personally I bear no ill will to those who came here; bear no personal malice to those who worked, and in saying what I am saying I am trying to separate myself as far as possible from the special interests I represent.

"The non-union man who was brought—the fellow who was called a 'scab'—was brought here for the same purpose he was put in the mines. He was put in the mines for the purpose of destroying the efforts of the men who went on the strike. He was brought here under the pretext of gaining an advance of wages. He was deceived by a plea made before the commission that an effort would be made by those who had his case in charge to secure for him an increase of wages. He came here and in not one single instance did those who represented him attempt to show that he was entitled to an increase in his earnings.

"The non-union man was used, betrayed by those who proposed to take care of his interests before the commission.

"Several days ago I addressed a communication to all the anthracite mine workers, urging them to co-operate with the management of the mines in increasing the output of the mines, for the purpose of relieving this terrible suffering due to the coal famine.

"Since my communication was received by them I have heard from a large number of our local unions, and in nearly every instance the miners tell me that the production of coal cannot be increased through any efforts of theirs, that in most cases the companies are failing to furnish them with as many cars as they could load."

"At this point Major Warren arose. 'Mr. Mitchell,' he said, 'bardon me

## BELATED ST. LOUIS LIMPS INTO PORT

Passengers Threaten Owners With Suit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The overdue American liner St. Louis made her way to her dock a little before noon today. She got inside the Hook at 9 o'clock, thirteen days, five hours, and twenty minutes from Cherbourg.

Worn out boilers, which would allow her only to creep in heavy weather, and reduced her speed to less than ten knots, were the sole cause of her long journey. That the officers of the company sent the vessel to sea knowing that her boilers were unfit was declared to be within the knowledge of the passengers, who, having held several indignation meetings in mid-ocean, came ashore still in a high state of anger.

While the managers of the steamship line declared that the company believed the ship to be sound and safe for an Atlantic winter voyage, it was announced at the same time that the determination was reached six months ago to send her to the yard for new boilers after this trip.

Some of the passengers declared that they would bring suit to recover damages for losses in business interests and other causes.

The news that the St. Louis had been sighted on Friday night by the Nantucket lightship served to bring to the steamship pier this morning throngs of anxious people to greet the belated traveler. The first glimpse of her in the morning was when the observer at Fire Island found her abeam at 6:09.

From Fire Island to Sandy Hook incoming and outgoing boats whistled a salute to her. Everyone on the ship was up early to cry back a welcome. As she passed Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock, the "old man in the watch tower" set his signal "happy to see you," and the liner replied, "Thanks; all well."

## SECRETARY HAY GUEST OF NEW YORK OHIOANS

Tells of His Struggles as a Man Without a State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Ohioans and their guests and admirers filled the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria this evening on the occasion of the seven-teenth annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York, which was given for the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State.

The diplomatic representatives of seven nations were among the guests seated with President Colgate Hoyt, of the society, and Secretary Hay. Ambassadors, or their representatives, of Russia, Mexico, Italy, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary joined with the Ohioans in doing honor to Secretary Hay.

J. P. Morgan, with most of the other guests and dinner guests, led the reception. Although sent from his place at the dinner during the dinner, he remained in the room, which he began to speak.

"The miners tell me the tracks are congested with loaded cars of coal at the mines. I want to say this, in connection with it. We have three thousand men who are on strike, that have so far been refused the right to work. They are ready to mine coal.

"We are willing and anxious to get along in harmony with those in the coal fields, and will do all we can to establish good relationship there. And we hope the coal operators will meet us halfway in doing that."

Without comment, as Mr. Mitchell turned to go, the commission adjourned until Monday. The lawyers on both sides were greatly stirred, however, and each party went into conference.

## WILCOX CASE TO GO TO JURY ON TUESDAY

HERTFORD, N. C., Jan. 17.—The evidence in the Wilcox case is all in, and the argument begun. The case will go to the jury some time Tuesday.

## THREE BLOWN TO ATOMS BY METAL EXPLOSION

McKEESPORT, Pa., Jan. 17.—At an explosion in the Monongahela furnace department of the National Tube Works tonight three men were killed and seven injured. Four will die.

The men were at work on the top of the furnace when a slip occurred, causing great volumes of molten metal and steam to let go with terrific force.

## GRAND COYOTE HUNT ON THE COLORADO PLAINS

DENVER, Col., Jan. 17.—About forty mounted hunters, men and women, twenty stag hounds, and 100 persons in carriages, today participated in a grand coyote hunt on the plains, fifty miles northwest of Denver. At 2 p. m. the cordon converged around a large level basin, and it was found that thirty-five coyotes had been rounded up.

## MONROE DOCTRINE IS GIVEN SEVERE SHOCK BY A PROFESSOR

Prof. Prince Decries Its Value as Law of Nations.

SEES CRISIS APPROACHING

Desire of Surplus Population of Europe for New Country Will Force an Issue.

CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 17.—Prof. Leon C. Prince, of the chair of international law at Dickinson College, delivered a lecture to his class today that severely excoriated the Monroe Doctrine and its supporters.

After commenting on the success of Canning, the British foreign secretary, in urging Monroe to promulgate the doctrine, he affirmed his belief in an approaching crisis for it. The substance of the carefully prepared paper was that the Monroe Doctrine had no part whatever in the body of international law, and is simply an expression of the will of the American people, scouted by Germany, lacking the concession of France, and which England had never dared to flagrantly violate.

As a simple statement of policy, the doctrine is strong, vigorous, and uncompromising, but as a profession of chivalrous devotion to our feeble brethren it is weak and superficial, deceiving nobody except ourselves. The national consciousness never reposed in the masses of the people, but in the minds of "the few," who exercise the governing power, and those few have decreed the doctrine's perpetuity.

Prof. Prince argues that the desire of the surplus population of Europe for new country will force the crisis. The United States occupies an impossible position in insisting upon the inviolability of South America. A Germanized or Anglicized South America is vastly preferable to the present irresponsible, weak, and vicious republics, which lack honor and stability.

## REMODELED AND MODIFIED MEASURE PREPARED BY HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE GOES TO MR. KNOX FOR APPROVAL.

Remodeled and Modified Measure Prepared by House Subcommittee Goes to Mr. Knox for Approval.

ing of cases brought under the anti-trust laws now enacted or hereafter to be enacted.

Senate Leaders Consulted.

It has been found necessary to call into consultation the leaders in the Senate to ascertain from them the character of a measure that will be able to pass that body. It is believed the measure as now roughly redrawn will, in view of the President's demand for anti-trust legislation, disregarding which Congress will be called in extra session, the Senate leaders will acquiesce and allow a mild bill to go through that body. It must, however, be a mild measure. While even the leaders cannot give absolute assurance that any anti-trust bill will be favorably acted upon in the Senate, still the modified measure will have a far better chance of enactment than the bill originally drafted by the Littlefield subcommittee.

For a week or more the two minority members of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee have not been acting with their Republican colleagues. They tentatively agreed to the original draft, and sought to eliminate policies from its consideration. When the President invited the Republican members to lunch with him and discuss the bill, and failed to invite the minority, the Democrats felt somewhat slighted, and later when Attorney General Knox undertook to revise the measure they resolved to hold aloof.

Their present position is this: They stand ready to support the original draft, and failing to have their Republican colleagues agree to that, they will offer amendments to make the measure more drastic than the modified bill will be. If the bill is a step in the direction of regulating or controlling the trusts, no matter how short, they declare they will support it, even though they may desire and will urge a more vigorous measure.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Arrived: St. Louis, Southampton January 4; Philadelphia, Southampton January 10; Lucania, Liverpool January 10; Pennsylvania, Hamburg January 3.

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## DEWEY HOME ON MAYFLOWER PRAISES WORK OF THE FLEET

Lesson of Great Benefit in Time of War.

OFFICERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Maneuvers With 10,000 Men Showed Strength of an Army of 100,000. Glad to Get Home.

Admiral Dewey, accompanied by his personal staff and Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, arrived at the navy yard yesterday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. The Admiral was received by the officers stationed at the yard with the honors due his rank. Disembarking from the Mayflower, the boat which conveyed him home from the scenes of the recent naval maneuvers, the Admiral remained at the yard for a short time while exchanging greetings with the officers under his command.

Admiral Dewey looked as bronzed as he did when he returned from Manila in 1899. He said last night that he felt well and had enjoyed his experience in the West Indies, but was glad to be back home.

"I am greatly pained to hear of the accident to the Massachusetts," was one of his first remarks. "She is a splendidly disciplined ship. The mobilization of the fleet was the most beneficial result of the maneuvers. The plan of mobilization was carried out smoothly and provided an immense fighting force. The officers were enthusiastic in their work, although it was very hard. The gathering together of all the fighting ships in this part of the world was a lesson which will prove of great benefit to the service in time of war. That fighting force of 10,000 men was equivalent to an army 100,000 strong. My appreciation of the work that was done was fully expressed in the general order issued at the conclusion of the maneuvers."

The Mayflower passed through the Virginia Channel early yesterday morning. The trip of the day was made quickly, and no stops were made until the navy yard was reached.

Before leaving the fleet in the Caribbean Sea, Admiral Dewey issued a general order announcing the termination of the movements, in which he said, in part:

combined squadron, the commander-in-chief desires to express his approbation of the work of his personal staff, as well as that of the members of his fleet staff. In bidding farewell to the fleet, the Admiral Commander-in-Chief records his conviction that annual exercises on a large scale, such as this concentration and mobilization has proved to be, will surely produce that readiness for war which is the only safe guarantee of peace."

Remodeled and Modified Measure Prepared by House Subcommittee Goes to Mr. Knox for Approval.

## ANTI-TRUST BILL DRAFTED IN ROUGH

Remodeled and Modified Measure Prepared by House Subcommittee Goes to Mr. Knox for Approval.

Not the Drastic Provision Suggested and Desired by the President as a Cure or Preventive for the Evil.

Remodeled and modified anti-trust as been drafted by the Republican members of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and it is believed this measure will finally receive the approval of the leaders both of the Senate and the House.

It will be submitted to the Attorney General tomorrow, and if it meets with his endorsement will be reported to a full committee on the Judiciary early next week, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday. The measure will be far less drastic than that which was prepared and ready to submit ten days ago, when the Attorney General sent up the two bills which Chairman Jenkins introduced, and which stay the work of the subcommittee, and the material.

The new measure is far less drastic than that which was prepared and ready to submit ten days ago, when the Attorney General sent up the two bills which Chairman Jenkins introduced, and which stay the work of the subcommittee, and the material.

TRAINING SHIP JAMES G. BROWN. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—The United States training ship James G. Brown arrived at Beaufort, N. C., today, bringing 750 recruits from the States. They are five diphtheria patients who are being held at Beaufort, and will be sent to the hospital at Beaufort tomorrow and will be sent to the hospital at Beaufort tomorrow.

## COAL PRICE FALL CAUSES REJOICING

## ROYAL CLEMENCY MAY BE EXTENDED

Vast Land Suit Demands Her Presence Here.

Unless Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick is released from Aylesbury Prison in England in time to return to the United States within a short time to testify in suits pending here, she and her mother, the Baroness von Roques, will lose interest and title in 2,500,000 acres of land in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia valued at \$7,500,000.

The suits are now on the dockets in Richmond Va., and in the circuit court of Cable county, W. Va.

Baroness Von Roques and her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, in their answers and bills filed in the suits, assert that their former attorney, W. D. Armstrong, fraudulently secured their signatures to deeds. They believed at the time, they say, that they were signing deeds for only a small portion of their land in Kentucky and have since learned that they signed away their entire land holdings.

The signature of Mrs. Maybrick was secured on the day she was in the prisoner's dock in the Liverpool court awaiting the verdict of the jury in her case. In order that she might sign the necessary documents the court took a recess, and without reading them, it is said, Mrs. Maybrick signed. The signature of Baroness Von Roques, it is said, was secured when she was in a half-crazed condition because of the accusations against her daughter.

The suit filed in the chancery court in Richmond by attorneys for Baroness Von Roques and Mrs. Maybrick is for the purpose of setting aside the conveyance of the property to citizens of that State and for an accounting with her former attorney, Armstrong.

The State of West Virginia has brought suit against Baroness Von Roques and her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, which would take away their title to valuable coal lands in that State. The suit will have to be tried within a short time, as further postponement is almost impossible.

Mrs. Maybrick's attorneys here have been making the greatest possible effort to secure her release from the English prison in time to appear and testify in the suits and protect her property interests. The attention of the British authorities has been called to the situation and it is believed that they will assent to the release of the prisoner.

Baroness von Roques, on the marriage of her daughter to James Maybrick, whom she was tried for poisoning with arsenic, decided a one-third interest in the property to her. The land is particularly valuable, as it consists of coal deposits, timber, and agricultural lands. Because of their inattention to details the titles became somewhat clouded because of non-payment of taxes.

This is likely at any time up in the end of March, but the large dealers who have been working for the protection of their customers are making provisions to guard against such a contingency, and if the good weather lasts a week or ten days longer they believe that all danger of serious suffering will be past.

## A Bit of History.

The efforts that have resulted in this most improved condition form an interesting chapter in the history of the coal strike. As early as last July it became evident that a shortage of coal would be inevitable this winter. Most of the local dealers did everything in their power to quiet the fears of their customers and to keep the small stocks of coal that they had been able to secure, after it was learned that there was to be a strike.

W. H. Baum, secretary of the coal exchange, and vice president of the J. Maury Dove Company, personally appealed to the press of the city to refrain from any publication that might alarm the people. Largely through his efforts and those of the gentlemen associated with him, practically the entire supply of coal in the city was doled out at the regular rate of \$3.75 a ton, although at the time it was impossible to replenish the stocks at any price. There were but four dealers in the city who hoarded their supply until that of the other dealers was exhausted, and then forced the price up to \$20, the highest figure that coal ever reached in Washington.

## Hope for Relief.

Following the return of the miners to work there was a popular feeling that relief would be afforded by the first of December at the farthest, and the price of coal fell off to about \$3 a ton under the pressure of the Reading coal at \$7.25. The very fact that this coal was sold at this price, and the uncertainty as to the amount of coal that the Reading company proposed to furnish the city had a most damaging effect, however, as local coal dealers feared to buy premium coal for fear that the markets would be supplied with the cheaper coal of the line companies and the high-priced article would be without a market.

Early in December the Commissioners of the District appointed a committee of citizens, with Thomas W. Smith as chairman, to investigate the subject of an alleged embargo that had been placed upon the city by the railroads and to afford what relief they could. This com-

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